help in the development of indian brand names?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) While granting foreign collaboration approvals, a standard condition is stipulated that foreign brand names will not be allowed for use of the products for internal sales, although there is no objection to their use on products to be exported. This condition is stipulated with a view to ensure that the use of foreign brand names does not adversely affect the indigenous industry and for purposes of developing Indian brand names.

(b) to (e) The reason for not objecting to the use of a foreign owned trade mark in conjuction with an Indian-owned trade mark is that there is no contravention of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act. 1958, or the foreign collaboration approval gievn by the Government in such cases. The use of composite trade-marks does not prevent the development of any other trade marks. There is no restriction on the use of such composite trade marks on products to be exported. Government's permission under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 is not mandatory for the use of any trade mark.

National and State-wise Death Rate

642. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present national and State-wise death rate; and

(b) what were the corresponding figures in the year 1947?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN): (a) The National annual death rate in India is 10.9 per 1000 population. A statement showing annual death rate State-wise is enclosed.

(b) The corresponding date for the year 1947 is not available. However, the estimated crude death rate in India for the decade 1954-51 was 27.4.

Statement

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Death rate (per 1000 population)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	9 9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17.0
3	Assam	11.7
4	Bihar	12.6
5	Goa	7.8
6	Gujarat	10.9
7	Haryana	9.7
8	Himachal Pradesh	9.5
9	Jammu & Kashmir	8.3
10	Karnataka	8.8

1	2	3
11	Kerala	6.3
12	Madhya Pradesh	14.2
13	Maharashtra	8.8
14	Manipur	6.7
15	Meghalaya	9.1
16	Nagaland	5.0
17	Orissa	12.2
18	Punjab	8.4
19	Rajsthan	13.2
20	Sikkim	10.1
21	Tamil Nadu	9.2
22	Tripura	8.1
23	Uttar Pradesh	13.1
24	West Bengal	8.3
25	A & N Islands	5.1
26	Chandigarh	4.5
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9.8
28	Daman & Diu	8.9
29	Delhi	7.4
30	Lakshdweep	6.6
31	Pondicherry	7.7

National Technology Mission on Immunisation

643. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the objectives of the 'National Technology Mission on Immunisation' and how far the objectives have been fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN): "National Mission on Immunization" seeks to reduce morbidity and mortality among infants by providing them protection against vaccine preventable diseases like tetanus, diptheria, pertussis, tuberculosis, measles and poliomyelitis. Another objective is to achieve self sufficiency in production of vaccines in the country.

The coverage levels of protection have steadily increased since inception of the Programme. The coverage levels have risen from 41.12 per cent to 82.82 per cent in respect of OPT, from 35.66 per cent to 82-30 per cent in respect of OPV, from 28.84 per cent to 89.04 per cent in cases of BCG and from 39.85 per cent to 69.21 per cent in respect of TT for pregnant women. Nearly two third of infants have been protected against measles, the vaccine for which was introduced for the first time under this Programme in 1985.